California GARDEN

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER- 2000 Volume 91 No. 5 $1.50

HORTICULTURAL CALENDAR

Nov. 4 Sat.
★SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION LIBRARY open from 10:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri., also the first and third Saturdays. Members of SDFA can check out books. (Membership $10 a year, includes magazine.) Balboa Park, Casa del Prado, Room 105. 619/232-5762.

Nov. 4-5 Sat.-Sun.
LAKE HODGES NATIVE PLANT CLUB Sale. Sat. 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. Sun. 9:00 a.m.-Noon. Outside Von's Market, Bernardo Center Drive, Rancho Bernardo. 760/741-0829

Nov. 4-5 Sat.-Sun.
RANCHO SANTA ANA BOTANIC GARDENS AT CLAREMONT Annual Plant Sale. Sat. 11:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. Sun. 9:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m. 909/625-8767 ext.251. Free, donation.

Nov. 6 Mon., Dec. 4, Jan. 8
PALOMAR DISTRICT DESIGN FORUM 2000-2001 Carlsbad Women's Club. 3320 Monroe St., Carlsbad. 12:30-3:00 p.m.. $45 Series. $8 Door. 760/749-9608.

Nov. 9 Thurs.
THE HUNTINGTON Garden Talk and Plant Sale. "Controlling Garden Pests Without Pesticides." 2:30 p.m. 1150 Oxford Road, San Marino. 626/405-2141. General admission.

Nov. 10 Fri.
QUAIL GARDENS Gourd Art Adult Class. 9:30 a.m.-2:30 p.m. Information/registration 760/436-3036. Fee.

Nov. 11 Sat.
QUAIL GARDENS Adult Class. "Nature Printing." 9:00 a.m.-Noon. Information/registration 760/436-3036. Fee.

Nov. 15 Wed.
SAN DIEGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM Adult Class. "Classic Christmas Wreath." 6:30- 8:30 p.m. San Diego. 619/232-3821 ext. 203 for information/registration. Fee.

Nov. 18 Sat.
SAN DIEGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM Adult Class. "Gourdeous Gourds." 11:00 a.m.- 12:30 p.m. Bell Gardens. 619/232/3821 ext. 203 for information/registration. Fee.

Nov. 18 Sat.
★SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION LIBRARY will be open. See Nov. 4 for details.

Nov. 19 Sun.
SUMI-E PAINTING AND IKEBANA Show. 11:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. Balboa Park, Casa del Prado, Room 101. 619/286-8203. Free.

Dec. 1-2 Fri.-Sat.
★SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION Annual Holiday Show "Festival of Flowers and Folk Art." Part of 23rd Christmas on the Prado. Fri. 5:00 p.m.-9:00 p.m. Sat 10:00 a.m.-9:00 p.m. 619/232-5762. Free.

Dec. 2 Sat.
★SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION LIBRARY will be open. See Nov. 4 for details.

Dec. 5 Tues.
LA JOLLA GARDEN CLUB Annual Holiday Tea and Bazaar. 12:30 p.m.-3:30 p.m. Torrey Pines Christian Church, 8320 North La Jolla Scenic Dr. 858/456-0693. $10 admission.

Dec. 14 Thurs.
THE HUNTINGTON Garden Talk and Plant Sale. "Herbs for the Home and Garden." 2:30 p.m. 1150 Oxford Road, San Marino. 626/405-2141. General admission.

Dec. 16 Sat.
★SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION LIBRARY will be open. See Nov. 4 for details.

Jan. 6-7 Sat.-Sun
San Diego Rose Society Rose Pruning Demonstration, Balboa Park. Contact Julia Cooper, 858/457-5038

Jan. 26-27 Fri.-Sat.
DOS VALLES GARDEN CLUB "Gardening Studies Class Course III." 9:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m. both days, exam on Jan 27. Valley Center. Information/registration 760/749-5384. Fee.

BALBOA PARK:

SAN DIEGO JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP GARDEN Open Tues. thru Sun. 10:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. Docent tours with reservations. Fee. 619/232-2721.

OFFSHOOT TOURS Ranger guided. Various topics. Saturdays 10:00 a.m. Meet at Visitors Center in Plaza de Panama. 619/235-1121. Free.

(continued on page 164)

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VOLUME 91 NUMBER 6

THE MAGAZINE FOR THE HANDS-ON GARDENER

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 2000

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COVER Line art by James Dery of variegated English holly. See article on this plant on page 164. A photograph was taken with a digital camera and worked on in Adobe Photoshop 5.0.

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(Horticultural Calendar continued from page 162)

INTERPRETIVE WALKS Ranger guided. History oriented topics. Meet at Visitors Center in Plaza de Panama. Tuesdays and Sundays at 1:00 p.m. Free.

ONGOING EVENTS

SAN DIEGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM Canyoneer Walks. Sat-Sun. Sept-June. 619/232-3821 ext 203 or www.sdnhm.org for locations, times and directions. Free.

QUAIL BOTANICAL GARDENS Garden Tours & Events. 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. 230 Quail Gardens Drive, Encinitas. 760/436-3036 or www.qbgardens.com. General Admission.

BLUE SKY ECOLOGICAL RESERVE Walks. Poway. Sat. & Sun. 9:00 a.m. 858/679-5469.

WALKABOUT INTERNATIONAL Local Guided Walks. Newsletter. 619/231-SHOE. Free.

CUYAMACA COLLEGE Water Conservation Garden Landscape Seminar on 2nd Saturday of each month. 9:30 a.m. Docent tours Sat. 10:30 a.m. and Sun. 1:30 p.m. 619/660-0614. Free.

Deadline for submission to **HORTICULTURAL CALENDAR** for JANUARY/FEBRUARY issue is NOVEMBER 15. **SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION** is not responsible for changes that are submitted late by the organizations.

Lagunaria patersonii, by Evelyn Maino, see page 166 article.

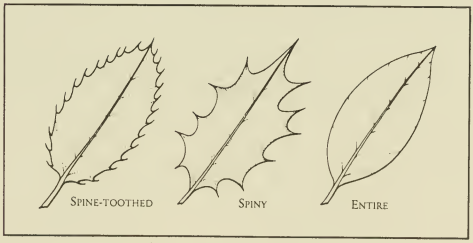
ENGLISH HOLLY

BY BARBARA S. JONES

EVEN THOUGH THERE ARE over 400 species of holly, when we hear the word we think of English holly. One pictures a twig with dark green, shiny, leathery, spine-toothed leaves and bright red berries. Species can be evergreen or deciduous trees, shrubs, or vines. They are found in tropical, subtropical, or temperate regions. Usually they are grown for their foliage and berries. Not all the species have leaves with spiny-toothed edges. The flowers are insignificant small cups that develop into decorative berries on the female plant. In most species male and female are separate plants, but there will be no fruit (berries) on a female plant without a male plant growing nearby. To solve the problem of having two plants, a male branch is grafted onto a female plant. Sometimes a hormone spray can be used on the flowers of a female plant.

Ilex aquifolium, English ivy, is native to South and Central Europe, and the British Isles. It is a popular holiday decoration in both England and America. This custom traces to Roman *Saturnalia,* a custom during December of sending gifts accompanied by branches of evergreens to friends and others held in esteem. Historians tell us that 2000 years ago the Druids of ancient Briton felt the holly tree was sacred and they decorated their habitations with branches.

English ivy does grow in San Diego in areas that have full sun to light shade. It likes a rich, slightly acid, humus-rich soil with good drainage. Mulch helps and if you trim your plant every year for holiday decorations, a rainy-season feeding of a good organic fertilizer will insure a lot of new growth. My plant has been a five-foot high shrub for thirty years though it has provided yearly decorative branches for holiday decorations. Unfortunately, it never has had berries. I use artificial ones for decorating. Remember, this is a "wicked" plant — wear gloves when trimming or handling the branches.



HOLLY LEAF MARGINS

Gleanings . . .

GARDEN GADGET . . .
Something new for the holidays is on the market — a weed torch. It is a propane-fueled device with a long handle that wilts weeds quickly with intense heat. It does not set the weeds on fire, just scorches them until they wither. Of course, flowers, shrubs, and trees will wither if touched. Also, soaker hoses and drip irrigation do not fare well. Another name for this new device is "flame weeder." These new ones don't actually throw a flame — it's more like a hot hair dryer.

LERP PSYLLID . . .
Red gum lerp psyllid, *Glycaspis brimblecombei,* is creating problems all over Southern California. It is a small one-eighth-inch insect that has somehow arrived from Australia, and it loves eucalyptus trees. It appears to prefer the red gum but has been found on sixteen other varieties. The insects suck plant juices out of the leaves, weakening the tree so it is highly susceptible to other wood-boring pests. The really messy part is the falling leaves that are covered with a sticky "honeydew" that dries into sappy-looking pustules.

It has no natural predator in California but one, a predatory wasp, was identified in Australia last year. They have been released in the Los Angeles and San Francisco Bay area. They are now being released in San Diego County. The small wasp, which is about the size of a flea, is not harmful to humans. It is becoming well established in the areas where it has been released. About 40% of the eucalyptuses in San Diego County are red gum. So many eucalyptuses grow here that many newcomers think they are native. It is an important tree. It is hoped that the problem will be solved before too many trees are killed.

APPLES . . .
Did you know that the red delicious apple was discovered about 1872 growing wild in a field near Peru, Iowa? This particular apple is very prone to making sports, and at this time there are over thirty known mutations. Makes one wonder if it was one of Johnny Appleseed's apples.

Johnny Appleseed was a real person (1774-1845) dedicated to planting apples. His real name was John Chapman. He began his "career" by giving seeds and seedlings to pioneers migrating westward. In about 1800, when he was about 25, he started wandering through Ohio, Indiana, and western Pennsylvania giving out seeds or seedlings to people. He planted along roadsides and in forests. It is said that he would come back through an area and prune trees growing along the waysides and in forests and help farmers trim their orchards. His ragged dress, eccentric ways, and religious fervor made him into a legendary figure. There are many stories told about him, and it would be difficult to know which are true and which legend.

Apples were not grown in San Diego except in the mountains around Julian until the late 1960s when the variety *Anna* was introduced. It did not get cold enough in the winter for other apples to fruit. Now there are several varieties that will grow in the lower areas of the County — check with your local nurseryman. It's bareroot tree-planting time.

Apple is the name applied to any tree or fruit of the genus *Malus*. The common apple is native to the Caucasus Mountains of West Asia and it has been cultivated since prehistoric times.

WINTER CROPS . . .
In other parts of the country gardeners are cleaning up leaves and winterizing their gardens. Here it is a busy planting and gardening season. Peas are one of the winter crops. Peas are thought to be one of the earliest crops cultivated. Plant historians guess at about 4000 B.C. *Pisum sativum*, garden or English pea, is native to Southern Europe. The first peas are said to have been brought to America in 1492 by Christopher Columbus.

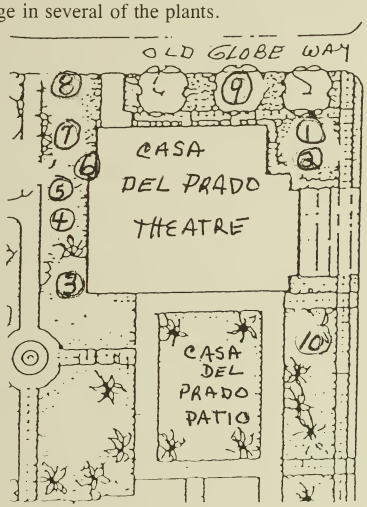
The other common pea grown in the United States is a variety where the whole mature pea pod, not just the seeds (peas) are eaten. These originated in Central and Southeast Asia, but none grow wild today.

VERMICULITE . . .
Vermiculite is a sponge material formed when a mica-type rock has been heated to 1,400°F. It is added to potting soil to loosen it, and for rooting cuttings. It has small amounts of potassium, magnesium, and calcium, but has recently been found to contain asbestos. Asbestos can pose a health risk if fibers become airborne and are inhaled. For safety, dampen vermiculite and use in a well-ventilated area. The EPA recommends the use of pre-mixed potting soil.

TREES AROUND THE CASA DEL PRADO THEATRE

BY ROSALEEN COX

YOU CAN FIND MANY interesting trees just by walking around the Casa del Prado Theatre building in Balboa Park. The majority are from Australia, New Zealand, and Pacific Islands, and many are tall, erect and non-spreading. There is an interesting mirror-type image in several of the plants.



In the front of the building near the *Ficus elastica* are two *Alectryon excelsus* trees (1), the larger one is 25′. Next to it is a smaller one and five even smaller ones across Old Globe Way near the grill. *Alectryon excelsus* in a native of New Zealand and is endemic to the coastal and lowland forests. In the Sapindaceae (soapberry family), it has glossy, pinnate leaves and an inconspicuous petal-less flower, but is recognizable by its fruit capsule and seed. When the capsule splits it reveals a large, black and shiny seed protruding from the fleshy bright red aril, giving it the common name of bloody eyeball tree. The fruit is slow to ripen and may sometimes still be on the tree when the next flowers appear.

Next to it is *Lagunaria patersonii* (2) belonging to the Malvaceae (mallow family). It is the very tall tree, about 65′, and has hibiscus-like flowers about two inches long in late spring. It is one of the largest trees in the mallow family. From Norfolk Island, it is known as the Norfolk Island hibiscus or the cow itch tree, the latter because of the irritation caused by hairs from seed pods that persist on the tree. The flowers are pink, almost a lavender-pink, from a distance the color is very much like the color of the berry on the *Acmena smithii*.

The *Acmena smithii* (3) is found along the back wall of the Casa del Prado Theatre (west side), It is about 18′ in height. Leaves are ovate and drawn out in a long point. The flowers are small, white, and fluffy and are at the end of the branches. They are followed by berries that are a pinkish-lavender. Known as the lilly-pilly tree, it is also from Australia. The common name is thought to be of Australian aboriginal origin. In the Myrtaceae (myrtle family), at one time it was classified as *Eugenia smithii*. As a separate genus *Acmena* has seven species.

Other trees on the west side of the Theatre are *Podocarpus henkelii* (4) and next to it, *Pterospermum acerifolium* (5). The *Podocarpus*, from South Africa is tall, erect and has drooping leaves near the ends of the branches. The leaves are five to seven inches long and very narrow. The podocarps are a conifer with very small cones. *Podocarpus* has been sub-divided into at least two other genus, some species becoming either *Afrocarpus* or *Nageia*.

Leaf of *Pterospermum acerifolium*, greatly reduced

Pterospermum acerifolium is from India and called the maple-leaved bayur. The Park specimen is quite tall, about thirty-five feet. It is a member of the

Sterculiaceae (sterculia family), which includes *Dombeya* and *Brachychiton*. I have never seen blooms on this tree, but now read that it blooms nocturnally, and the blooms fall the following morning, so perhaps it has bloomed. The leaves are very large, about 9″ x 13″, palmately lobed. It is situated nearer the sidewalk than the *Acmena* and has an identifying sign.

Also on this side is *Cussonia spicata* (6), from South Africa. The leaves, usually at the end of branches, have long petioles and are digitally compound. The flowers are in spikes but this specimen probably does not flower. There is a large *Cussonia spicata* at Quail Botanical Gardens that has never bloomed. This tree is a little hard to spot. It is very tall but close to the building behind the *Howea* palms. It belongs to the Araliaceae (aralia or ginseng family) as does *Schefflera* and has similar leaves. There is a *Schefflera* at the southwest corner of the Theatre.

Also along the rear of the building are a number of *Howea* palms (7): *Howea forsteriana* and *Howea bellmoreana*. This genus has only the two species and is native to Lord Howe Island off the coast of Australia. They are considered among the most elegant of the feather palms and also are suitable for interior use in colder climates. Called the sentry palms, they have conspicuously ringed trunks and feather shaped leaves. The quickest way to tell the difference between the two is the downturned, drooping leaflets of *H. forsteriana* and the upturned leaflets of the frond of *H. bellmoreana*. Many *Howea*s were planted recently.

Near the *Howeas* are several *Ochna serrulata* (8). This shrub is called the Mickey-Mouse plant because of the black seeds centered within the flower lobes that have become reflexed and bright red. (Sounds a bit like the *Alectryon excelsus*, very different, but both have the large black seed combined with a red background.) The leaves are a glossy green and have serrated margins. The flowers are yellow-green and seem rather ordinary until they go to fruit and change color. *Ochna* has its own family, Ochnaceae, and is found in the tropics. *O. serrulata* is from South Africa.

Three *Agathis robustas* (9) stand on the north side of the Theatre. The trees are very tall, 45′, and are non-spreading. The leaves are narrow-oblong, two to four inches long and about an inch wide. The name *Agathis*, means ball of thread in Greek, named for the appearance of the young cones. I doubt that you will ever find cones to identify the tree. *Agathis* is also a conifer, belonging to the Araucariaceae (araucaria family), which includes the star pine, *Araucaria heterophylla*.

It seems the south side of the building has been ignored, but not intentionally. Probably the most

Ochna serrulata, drawing by Alfred C. Hottes

interesting trees on this side are the six *Ravenea rivularis* (10) planted in the lawn area just west of the sidewalk just outside the Casa del Prado patio leading to the Botanical Building. The *Ravenea* palms are unarmed, and feather-leaved. This one, as most of this genus, is endemic to Madagascar and is called majesty or majestic palm. The fronds are upright on young plants but tend to droop on older ones. According to author Dr. Alan W. Meerow, Univ. of Florida (*Betrock's Guide to Landscape Palms*, 1996), these palms are fast growing when young but after reaching about ten feet in height the rate of growth slows. An article in *California Garden* by Bill Gunther, July/August 1986, on the Palm Convention in San Diego mentions that the genus *Ravenea* is so rare that only one of the dozen standard palm references mentions it. Its popularity is growing and we are fortunate to have these planted in such a visible area. □

Rosaleen Cox, a retired cost engineer, is the SDFA Librarian and a docent at Quail Gardens.

PURPLE TREES?

BY GEORGE BREMMER

TO A GREATER OR lesser degree, purple in the garden is in the eye of the beholder. Discussions can wax loud and long over whether *Jacaranda mimosifolia* is blue, lavender, or light purple. With this in mind, we'll call everything from reddish-blue to bluish-red a shade of purple. These colors can be used with happy effect when combined with the right background and/or underplanting, or can have a very disturbing effect when used incorrectly. The aforementioned jacaranda underplanted with yellow pansies is truly a different cup of tea from a purple-leafed plum behind a bed of red cannas! So use care in the surroundings of these trees and obtain symphony instead of cacophony.

The color comes either in the blossoms, which would be seasonal, or foliage, which would be of much longer duration and some cases, perpetual. Let's consider the blossom type first.

BAUHINIA VARIEGATA, purple orchid tree, blooms in early spring from January to April. The individual blossoms are two to three inches wide and bloom on a rather bare tree, as the lobed leaves fall in winter. Both this and the Hong Kong orchid tree would like to grow as many-stemmed shrubs and must be pruned to single stems and staked to form trees. It grows to about 25 feet maximum and is hardy to 22°F.

Dodonaea viscosa, with fruit, by Alfred C. Hottes

BAUHINIA BLAKEANA, Hong Kong orchid tree, has a brighter and larger blossom—to about five and one-half inches. Those I have seen do not seem quite so prolific with bloom as the more common purple, but make up the difference in brilliance. Bloom time for these is autumn, on nearly bare branches. It is a slightly smaller tree than *B. purpurea* topping out at about 20 feet maximum.

CALODENDRUM CAPENSE, Cape chestnut, is a real beauty when well grown. In late spring or early summer, bouquets a foot high of one and one-half inch lilac flowers protrude all over a broad crowned 25-40 foot medium green large leafed tree.

CEANOTHUS ARBOREUS, feltleaf ceanothus, is a California native that will do pretty well in the garden as a large shrub or small tree to 25 feet. It blooms in spring with other wild lilacs and is more on the blue than really purple coloring.

CHORISIA SPECIOSA, floss silk tree, comes in a purplish blooming form as well as the more familiar pinkish. This tree is fairly common in our area (San Diego), but it should never be planted in a lawn or it will be overwatered. It needs good drainage and place for size as it will eventually grow to 50 feet high and 30 feet wide.

JACARANDA MIMOSIFOLIA is probably the best-known flowering tree in the San Diego area. Leafless from February or March, the large clusters of two inch flowers very literally cover the irregularly shaped head in May-June. Sometimes the leaves are out, sometimes not by this time. Seed pods are good in arrangements. It grows 25-40 feet high and is hardy to about 20 feet. Altogether it is lovely, but it can be messy during bloom season if over a patio or driveway.

LAGERSTROEMIA SPECIOSA, queen's crape myrtle, is a large tree in its homeland—to 60 feet—but here it grows as a shrub or small tree to 20 feet. It has large clusters of large lavender flowers in late summer. It is not so mildew prone in zones 22-24 as the *L. indica,* which does well in the dryer inland climates. I understand the mildew problem can be licked by spraying just before blooming, but my time and temper didn't hold out, so the plant was chucked out before many seasons passed.

MAGNOLIA SOULANGIANA, saucer magnolia, has beautiful large blossoms early in the season that are purple from the center halfway to the tips. The tree is small—to 25 feet—and blooms at an early age. Some real beauties are in the Japanese Tea Garden in San Francisco [in 1971].

MELIA AZEDARACH, chinaberry, is of the same family as the Texas umbrella tree but prettier. It is a medium sized tree of 40 feet and somewhat spreading and has clusters of lilac summer flowers. It has the liability of bearing poisonous yellow berries.

PAULOWNIA TOMENTOSA, empress tree, gives a

nice tropical effect with its large leaves on a tree reminding one of the catalpa. Deciduous, the flower buds form in autumn but don't open until spring with big clusters of fragrant lilac flowers. It is fairly messy from flower and leaf drop. Buds may fall if the winter is too mild or it may freeze when too cold. The dense shade and many surface roots make it impossible to garden or have lawn under this tree.

TABEBUIA IMPETIGINOSA (*T. ipe*) is a 30 foot tree with clusters of two to four inch lavender trumpets having white throats with yellow marking. Blooms appear in late winter and sometimes again in late summer.

Following are some **purple-foliaged** trees you might like. As always, check your zone for adaptability.

ACACIA BAILEYANA 'Purpurea,' purple-leaf acacia, is an interesting variation of the most familiar acacia. It has some faults and virtues but has the added interest of the new foliage being purple. The more pruning is done to encourage new growth, the longer the new growth can be kept coming, so for this reason it is often grown as a shrub. When grown as a tree, water it deeply and infrequently to encourage deeper rooting, otherwise the heavy tops may cause uprooting when the winds and rains come. Life expectancy is not over 30 years, but fast early growth makes up some of the difference.

ACER PLATANOIDES, 'Crimson King', is a maple good only in the colder areas, but it is very beautiful where it can be grown, holding its deep purple color through the season.

COTINUS COGGYGRIA (*Rhus cotinus*), purple smoke tree. The new leaves are purple gradually turning green. As the greenish flowers fade they become puffs of purplish "haze" or "smoke" giving the common name. Variety 'Royal Purple' retains the purple leaves all season and has the same puffs of smoke. This is a plant that will rot out with too much tender, loving care. A fast drainage and infrequent watering in poor rocky soil is its forte.

DODONAEA VISCOSA 'Purpurea', purple hop bush, is a widely planted shrub that makes a beautiful small tree to 15 feet or so when trained to a single stem. The variety 'Saratoga' is always a beautiful color, while seedlings vary in intensity of coloring. It is a native from our neighbor, Arizona. The bush takes nearly any soil and tolerates either drought or moisture, ocean or desert.

EUGENIA UNIFLORA is usually thought of here as a hedge, but it makes a very neat little tree of about 20 feet when grown as an individual specimen. New growth is a lively shade, and the purplish fruits can be an asset for color and jelly or a liability when used as ammunition by the children.

Acer platanoides

Cotinus coggygria

MALUS PURPUREA 'Aldenhamensis' is a crabapple with nice purplish leaves and the added benefit of purple bark on the twigs. Its blooms are large and dark red. There is sometimes a bonus blooming in the fall. Variety 'Royalty' is another beauty. Here again the zoning best be watched unless you are a pioneering kind who is willing to risk failure for the chance of having something different.

PRUNUS CERASIFERA 'Atropurpurea', purple-leaf plum, grows fast to about 25 feet in a nicely rounded form. Variety 'Krauter Vesuvius' is smaller than 'Atropurpurea', growing to about 18 feet, but the leaves are darker, and it is nearly non-fruiting, which makes for a better patio or street tree. They can be held in a large tub or planter for several years. *Prunus cistena* is a dwarf red-leaf plum.

I'm sure you might have other candidates, and a very comprehensive list can be found in Roland Hoyt's great book *Ornamental Plants for Subtropical Regions*, so just pick your purple and God bless.□

This article is reprinted from California Garden, issue 62:3:100, with minor revisions. Drawings of Acer and Cotinus by Evelyn Maino.

THE JOYS OF ARRANGING

BY CARVILL VEECH

DOES A FRIEND EVER give you a mixed bunch of flowers? Do you grow a few flowers and foliage plants in your own garden? Maybe you don't grow anything at all but have a favorite florist or farmers' market where you buy flowers. You may feel that just sticking flowers in a vase in the house is fine. Or, perhaps you would like to know more about how to arrange flowers and other plant materials artistically. Not only is it gratifying to produce a pleasing flower arrangement, but it takes the material from a horticultural display into the realm of floral art. I am an amateur flower arranger, but as many do, I take it quite seriously.

Occasionally I am asked the question every designer has been asked: "Did you know what you were going to do before you started?" "Well," I reply "Yes and no." Flower arranging is an art, and how a design is created is often a curiosity to novices. Haven't each of us wondered, at one time or another, what went on in the mind of the artist that led to the final product?

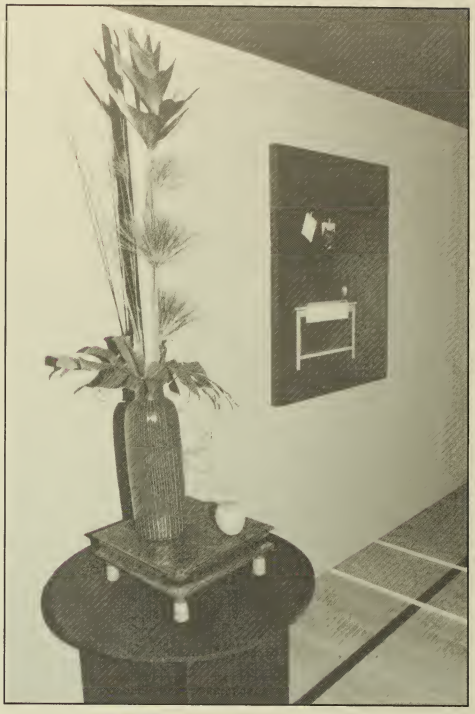
This colorful abstract painting called for an equally colorful and abstract design—anthuriums, orchid, and split bamboo.

Before I began to arrange flowers as a hobby, I led a science-based life. Theories were tested, and facts were determined. Everything was straightforward. Creative thinking and personal expression were not important aspects of my life. Several years ago I was freed from the constraints of the scientific method by my introduction to flower arranging.

A gentlewoman with perfect flower arranging sense asked me to help with a flower show. Her designs were breathtaking. When I asked, "How do you do this?", her reply was "I don't know, I just do it." Her husband, a mathematician, said, "It's easy for her because she just follows the rules." Rules? It sounded too easy. Just what were these rules and where could I learn them, I wondered.

I read the flower show schedule and decided to enter for the first time. I struggled over my design of gerbera daisies in an unsealed terra cotta pot. Fortunately, I was asked to be judges' clerk during which time I listened discretely and dispensed ribbons. I had followed the rules as I knew them and was chagrined to overhear that my design was less than perfect in several ways. (The gerberas had turned around toward the sun and the container leaked onto the table.) I learned a great deal in that one hour as a clerk. I got a glimpse of how judging takes place. I heard more rules and, more importantly, I overheard comments regarding interpretation and creativity or the lack thereof. Ah, those magical words: *creativity, expression, and interpretation*. A whole new world immediately opened up to me. I could see how much more exciting the designs were when they were creative and interpretive. From this time forward, I could express any idea the way I saw it within the design rules. I was off like a bird. I flew into flower arranging at warp speed. First an honorable mention, then two thirds, a second, and then three firsts and a trophy. I never looked back. I read every floral design book in the library, attended flower shows, and practiced. Especially inspiring is *Creative Flower Arranging* by Frances Belcher, Timber Press, 1993.

The orange banksia stems weave through a hole in eucalyptus bark to hold design together—includes palm bark.



The simple painting became blocks of color and demanded bright primaty colors in a formal, strong design.

What fun it was to see the entire world and all that was in it in a totally new way. Everything was useable. I might use an unusual flower or leaf, a rock, a piece of metal, charred wood, or an unusual container, blended or complementary color combinations to interpret a poem, a song, or an emotion. I collected and made containers. I dried everything I could and searched everywhere for interesting weeds and branches. Because a flower arrangement is a creation of the designer's own making, there is an infinite number of creations to be made. Designs are limited only by the designer's imagination combined with rules of good design and some flower show rules.

Creative thinking allows me to see possibilities in everything I see or hear. Nothing is unusable and inherently ugly. Every theme can be interpreted a thousand ways. No one way is the right way, and although some interpretations are more pleasing to me, that does not inherently make them better.

The answer to the question, "Did you know what you were going to do before you started?" is yes and no.

Before I entered that first flower show, I certainly didn't know that it would become such a major and enjoyable part of my life. As far as starting a flower arrangement is concerned, there is an infinite number of starting points, all with equal merit. The answer to the original question is that I do have a good idea where I'm going with a flower arrangement, but I am willing to change my plan as the design develops. Some examples of starting points I use for flower arrangement are a particular vase, perhaps a color theme, or a particular event, or placement of the arrangement. Often it is a class title in a flower show, the season, or some unusual piece of plastic, metal, or wood I have collected and have saved for this special moment. There is always tomorrow to do another and another. Feeling creative

has altered my self-image and has freed my mind to flow in many areas previously unavailable to me. I have met wonderfully creative people along the way. Thanks to flower arranging for doing that.

(The author recommends clerking any section of a flower show as a learning experience).□

Carvill Veech is a member of the Flower Arrangers Guild, Crown Garden Club of Coronado, and a UCCE Master Gardener. Photographs by the author.

A beautifully curved hose sprayer [darkish blue] became the framework for this design with blue iris.

CURLING UP WITH A GOOD SEED CATALOG©

BY PAT PAWLOWSKI

> "For the days dwindle down, to a precious few . . . September, November . . . "—Frank Sinatra, "September Song"

It is late fall, and daylight gardening hours are dwindling down. Pitilessly punctual gardeners probably will be completing their fall planting schedules very shortly, and telling the rest of us to get our acts in gear, and put our plants and seeds in now!

> "Few things are harder to put up with than the annoyance of a good example."—Mark Twain

By December it is time to think of celebrating the winter solstice and all those other neat holidays.

But what about gardening? How can we ardent gardeners stand it—rainy days, darkness at 5:00 p.m., and television threatening to turn our minds to mush? Well, we can always peruse a good book—or even better for us grieving green-thumbers—a good seed catalog. Actually, the seed catalog I have in mind is far better than good: It is informative, entertaining, and thought-inducing.

Oh, yes, and it also offers seeds from an impressive array of plants—and directions on how to germinate them. It is *The 2000 Ethnobotanical Catalog of Seeds* from J. L. Hudson, Seedsman.

Soon to be published, I'm sure, is the seed catalog for the year 2001.

A COLLECTION OF QUOTATIONS

You've got to love a catalog that offers seeds of wisdom (in the form of quotes from Pindar, Mark Twain, Malcolm Forbes, Henry Miller, et. al.) in addition to seeds of plants.

On the front cover of the catalog itself is this arresting quotation:

> "Don't buy what you don't need."—H. E. Saier, 1973

In this age of rampant consumerism and materialism, how many other businesses and similar enterprises would make that statement?

A COLLECTION OF SEEDS

You will, however, probably decide that you need to buy some seeds, especially when you realize that

many of the interesting and unusual offerings are not available at local garden centers.

For example, you may order seeds of *Eschscholzia californica alba*, a version of the California poppy that has creamy white flowers instead of orange ones. There is also *Eschscholzia californica 'Red Chief'*, whose blossoms are a fiery mahogany red.

Desert bluebell (*Phacelia campanularia*) seeds arrived at my house in a timely manner, were easily planted, and bloomed brilliantly blue in my garden for a number of months. Baby blue eyes (*Nemophila menziesii*) seeds likewise made themselves right at home, enthusiastically germinating and eventually blossoming in gorgeous powder blue profusion. In fact, the two blues (the intense blue bluebells and the sky blue blue eyes) look stunning when planted together.

Plant descriptions include general qualities and cultivation of each genus, along with each species and its common name. Also mentioned is the area where the plant is native, with helpful and intriguing comments, such as this entry for *Erythrina crista-galli*, commonly known as cockspur coral tree: "Large brilliant crimson 1 1/2″ long flowers in loose racemes in summer . . . becomes a tree to 30 feet in warm climates. Shiny trifoliate leaves. Brazil. Hardy to D.C., north of this, lift roots. So nectiferous it is called 'Cry-baby Tree' in Louisiana." Sounds as though this tree's tears might be appropriated by hummingbirds.

Butterfly-beguiled gardeners will find listed a large variety of butterfly-attracting plants, some of which are hard to locate in nurseries. For example, in the January 2000 catalog there are three varieties of milkweed (*Asclepias* sp.) offered, and it is on milkweed that the flashy female monarch butterfly will lay her eggs. Host plants for other butterfly species include pearly everlasting (*Anaphalis margaritacea*) for Virginia ladies; *Cassia* sp. for cloudless sulfurs and nicippe yellows; and hops (*Humulus* sp.) for red admirals. In addition, hops also may be grown to produce a modified form of nectar for *Homo sapiens*. And nectar from many of the plants listed in the catalog will attract other beneficial insects besides butterflies.

Speaking of sustenance, the catalog includes a large variety of vegetable seed, and as we know, veggies are good for promoting health and longevity.

> "If you're going to get old, you might as well get as old as you can get."—Wallace Stegner

A COLLECTION OF BOOKS

The catalog offers a captivating array of publications, a few of which include *American Medicinal Plants*; *Common Weeds of the U.S.*; *The Fragrant Garden*; *Herbs for Use and for Delight*; and *How Plants Get Their Names*. An excerpt from the description of the latter book says it is "Helpful for anyone who has felt intimidated by botanical names, and should be required reading for pedants who correct others' pronunciations."

A COLLECTION OF THOUGHTS

> "All living beings have the right to engage in the struggle for existence."—L. H. Bailey

Near the back of the catalog, there is a well-thought-out discussion of natives vs. exotics. A strong argument is made for the use of non-native species as allies of diversity.

A recent catalog supplement tells of a possible future law or policy commonly known as the "White List" that might ban the import of over 99% of the world's species of plants. They feel this ban on exotics would be devastating for home gardeners, new crop researchers, and for biodiversity. All interested parties are invited to write to them for information about the proposed "White List."

> "We have only a brief moment in history when fossil fuels will continue to allow us rapid worldwide travel. Let us use this time wisely, to the benefit of all species."—J.L. Hudson & S.L. Calkins, 11/89

COLLECTION OF THE CATALOG ITSELF

You cannot call to request a catalog, since they have no telephone.

> "If your 'phone doesn't ring, it's me!"—
> J.L. Hudson

However, you can write to them at:
J.L. Hudson, Seedsman
Star Route 2, Box 337
La Honda, California, 94020 USA

The cost of the January 2000 catalog was $1.00.

ONE FINAL QUOTATION

> "*The 2000 Ethnobotanical Catalog of Seeds* encourages both plant and mental growth, and will help keep gardeners off the streets."—
> P. Pawlowski.□

Text copyright by Pat Pawlowski, who is a writer/lecturer and the wildlife garden designer for Animated Gardens.

ROLAND HOYT BOOK REPRINT

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS FOR SUBTROPICAL REGIONS by Roland Hoyt has been reprinted by his sons. The book has been available only at rare book stores until now. (Going Rate $65.00) Bill and Mike have donated the books to San Diego Floral Association. The books will sell for $14.50 (tax included). $10 of each book sale will be added to the scholarship fund established in the name of Ethel and Roland Hoyt. The books are available at the San Diego Floral office in Casa del Prado, Balboa Park. They can be mailed.

If you are a newcomer to San Diego you probably do not know about Roland Hoyt. He was one of our earliest landscape architects and is responsible for the landscaping of Mission Bay, the Community Concourse, and many noteworthy gardens around the city. At the time this book was written, there was no guide for Southern California that listed plants by their needs and requirements. It is still the most reliable guide available. The later half of the book is a writen description and sketch of each plant in alphabetical order. In recent years many scientific names have been changed but there is an updated nomeclature list at the end of the book. The original 1940 book was published as a pocketbook, but this is enlarged—it is a handsome hardback book 7" x 10½". The price of the book (tax included) is $14.50. Handling and postage is an additional $3.00.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS FOR
SUBTROPICAL REGIONS
Roland Hoyt

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KATE SESSIONS BOOK

The complete collection of writings by Kate Sessions in *California Garden* magazine from 1909 until 1939 is now available at the San Diego Floral Association office in Room 105, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park. The book contains a plant index and many changes in plant names, particularly scientific, have been noted.

Often known as the "Mother of Balboa Park," for over fifty years she devoted her life to helping people grow beautiful plants in San Diego. She tells how, in this book that is for sale in the San Diego Floral Office for $18.00 (tax included) — $15.00 (tax included, for members). If you wish a copy mailed to you, use the coupon below and enclose $3.00 for handling and mailing.

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Number of books: Amount

BATS

BY MORT BRIGADIER

BATS IN YOUR BELFRY? You are lucky to have them!

If you really care about saving the environment, build a bat house. If you build a bat house, a few feral bats will come and live with you to start a colony. They will eat their weight in insects every night.

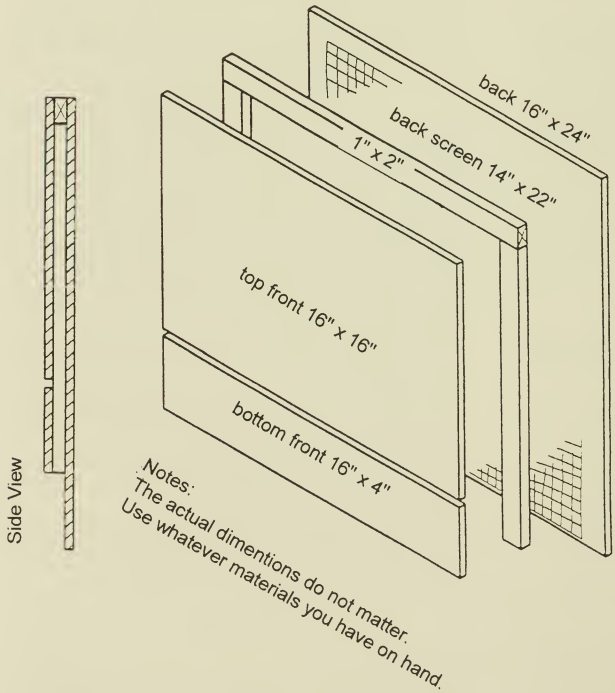
Bats are the most misunderstood creatures in the world. They are mammalian, gentle to their young, eat insects, and you do not even know they are there. They avoid humans. Humans and their pets smell bad to a bat. They do not roost in ladies hair, spread disease, or turn into vampires. Your bats will have teeth so tiny that a bat bite is out of the question. Because they eat a lot of insects, they poop a lot, fertilizing the soil with precious bat guano.

A bat house can easily be constructed in a few minutes from 2 to 4 feet of plywood, cut into three pieces, and a length of 1″ x 2″ lumber. (See diagram). Positioning it will take a little longer. If you build it, the front of the bat house needs to be in two pieces to provide for air circulation. The back of the bat house needs to be longer than the front to provide easy access. To provide a roosting place for the bats, attach a piece of screening or netting, as shown.

Because bats are small creatures, the exact size of the bat house is unimportant. Seal the bat house with paint or varnish to make it water proof. Hang it as high as you can (12 to 16 feet above the ground) so the bats will feel safe from humans, dogs, cats, etc.

Some bats may fly around their new home for four to six weeks before they feel safe enough to move in. BUT, do not despair! If you build it, they will come.

Mort Brigadier majored in horticulture at Cuyamaca College and has an MBA in management. He is a UCCE Master Gardener.


back 16" x 24"
back screen 14" x 22"
1" x 2"
top front 16" x 16"
bottom front 16" x 4"
Side View
Notes:
The actual dimentions do not matter.
Use whatever materials you have on hand.

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Now is the Time . . .

A CULTURAL CALENDAR OF CARE FROM OUR AFFILIATES, UC COOPERATIVE EXTENSION, AND *CALIFORNIA GARDEN* STAFF

AFRICAN VIOLETS

NOW IS THE TIME

TO PREVENT extreme differences between night and day temperatures.

TO KEEP the plants well groomed and repot those that have outgrown their pots. A good rule—the pot should be ⅓ the diameter of the leaf span.

TO CONTINUE to have good circulation of air around the plants.

TO PROVIDE adequate humidity; monitor the temperature carefully.

TO PLAN on using your plants with holiday decorations; plant in containers to match color scheme.

BEGONIAS
Margaret Lee

NOW IS THE TIME

TO CLEAN up all debris—remove dead leaves and spent blooms.

TO WATER as needed.

TO PUT a top dressing of your favorite mulch around plants to replace any soil or mulch washed away by fall rains.

TO GIVE a light feeding several times a month to help the plants withstand any adverse conditions a little better.

TO SPRAY for mildew control.

TO ALLOW tuberous begonias to die back on their own, put aside and let rest but sprinkle occasionally.

TO BE VIGILANT for insects; spray for mealybugs and other pests.

BONSAI
San Diego Bonsai Club

NOW IS THE TIME

TO REDUCE watering, deciduous trees require just enough to keep them from drying out.

TO MOVE plants into shade if a hot spell occurs. Avoid a second growth period during this time—it will weaken the trees.

TO REFRAIN from fertilizing or transplanting at this time.

TO KEEP deciduous trees protected from sudden changes of temperature.

TO REMOVE any old leaves, fruit, or seeds from deciduous trees.

TO PRUNE black pines by cutting the candles about half length.

TO GRAFT conifers in December.

BROMELIADS
Mary Siemers

NOW IS THE TIME

TO STOP fertilizing during fall and winter months, except those that are kept in a greenhouse.

TO REDUCE the frequency of watering when weather turns cooler.

TO PROTECT your plants from hail damage during the rainy season by providing overhead protection such as shade cloth that will allow plenty of light.

TO PROTECT plants from freezing temperatures by covering with sheets or newspaper.

TO KEEP plants clean by cutting spent blooms and dead leaves with scissors.

TO SPACE plants apart to allow air circulation. This helps to prevent scale.

CACTI & SUCCULENTS
Joseph A. Betzler

NOW IS THE TIME

TO WATCH your plants. Most cacti and succulents have a dormancy period. Depending on the weather, many winter growers may start early growing.

TO FERTILIZE the plants that are actively growing.

TO WATER only in the morning on a day that is going to be warm. By doing this, no standing water will be on plants in the evening.

TO PROTECT tender plants from excessive cold and winter rains. Repair cracks and leaks in shelters before the rains arrive.

TO KEEP ants under control; they transport aphids and mealybugs.

TO REMEMBER that the growth of fungi and bacteria can be fostered when plants become too cold during the cold evenings .

TO START looking for winter growing succulents to add as an extra dimension to your collection.

TO CLEAN up your plants' growing area.

CAMELLIAS
Les Baskerville

NOW IS THE TIME

TO FEED with a 2-10-10 or 0-10-10 fertilizer to encourage bud development, once a month.

TO CONTINUE disbudding to produce larger blooms.

TO PICK up all old blooms to prevent petal blight.
TO SELECT new plants while in bloom.
TO ENCOURAGE plants to have dark green leaves by feeding an iron supplement.
TO SPRAY if necessary for mites and worms.
TO KEEP a regular watering schedule, never let a plant dry out—maintain an even, moist condition.
TO MAINTAIN humidity—on any dry, hot days mist in later afternoon to keep from burning leaves.

DAHLIAS
Abe Janzen

NOW IS THE TIME

TO WITHHOLD water and fertilizer to let the plants go dormant.
TO ALLOW plants to dry—when brown about 12 inches from ground, cut off the stalk.
TO LEAVE tubers in the ground to harden off if there is good drainage. Otherwise lift roots before the heavy rains.
TO WASH clumps after digging, let dry a few hours before storing. If dividing tubers, treat cut area with soil sulfur, store in vermiculite, sand, or other medium. Store out of the weather. Be sure tubers are tagged before storing.

EPIPHYLLUMS
San Diego Epiphyllum Society

NOW IS THE TIME

TO WITHHOLD fertilizer, especially one with nitrogen. Allow the plants to become semi-dormant.
TO WATER sparingly, but do not allow plants to dry out completely.
TO PROTECT plants from exposure to the elements. Frost, hail, and strong winds can cause irreversible damage. Overexposure to harsh winter sunlight can be as detrimental as hot summer sun.
TO TIE or stake long branches so they will not break when winds and rain arrive.
TO CHECK for snails and slugs; a few granules of Sluggeta at the base of the plant are often effective and leave little to no residue.
TO MAINTAIN good grooming and prune out nonproductive branches to conserve plant energy.

FERNS
San Diego Fern Society

NOW IS THE TIME

TO CHECK containers to ensure planting mix has not completely broken down; add more mix to containers that need it.
TO BE ALERT for insects. Slugs and snails are very active.
TO WATER if it does not rain. Check plants not reached by rain.
TO APPLY a weak fertilizer solution once more before the December rest period.
TO PLANT spores and keep in a warm area.
TO CLEAN out weeds, oxalis, and debris from pots.
TO PROTECT plants at night in frost areas. Cover with newspaper or old sheets or place in garage.

FRUIT TREES AND VINES
Vincent Lazaneo, Hort. Advisor, UC Coop Extension

NOW IS THE TIME

TO PRUNE deciduous trees and vines after their foliage has dropped. Wait until early spring to prune evergreens.
TO SPRAY dormant deciduous trees and vines with horticultural oil to kill scale, insects, spider mites, and other overwintering pests.
TO SPRAY peach and nectarine trees with a fungicide such as lime sulfur (calcium polysulfide) to control leaf curl.
TO ORDER bare-root trees and vines to plant in December or January.
TO PROVIDE frost protection for young citrus and other subtropical fruit trees.

FUCHSIAS
William Selby

NOW IS THE TIME

TO ALLOW plants to rest; reduce or stop fertilizing.
TO DO heavy pruning in mild areas or in a greenhouse. Can make cuttings if a good tip available.
TO CLEAN up. Remove all dead leaves, blossoms, and debris from pots and baskets and around plants in the ground.
TO WATCH for insects, molds and fungi in warmer areas.
TO MULCH plants left outside in areas where there is danger of frost; move baskets under cover for protection.

GERANIUMS (Pelargoniums)
Carol Roller

NOW IS THE TIME

TO WATER thoroughly when plants become somewhat dry. Watering will not need to be done as often as in the warmer seasons. Allow the excess water to drain away. Keep the foliage as dry as possible.
TO CONTINUE feeding as needed. Do not allow plants to show prolonged signs of nutritional deficiencies. Use a balanced fertilizer that can be dissolved in water. Soilless mixes need fertilizer containing micronutrients.
TO CONTINUE a pest control and disease prevention program, using all products according to the manufacturer's direction.
TO PRUNE any plants that have not been cut back. At least one green leaf should remain on every stem of regals, scenteds, and similar types. Lanky plants which were pruned in the fall can be cut again to produce compact plants.
TO MAKE cuttings from the prunings. Shelter cuttings

from extreme weather. They will root faster in a warm location.

TO PINCH the rest of the plants that were pruned in the fall.

TO GIVE plants temporary shelter if the temperature approaches freezing.

TO ROTATE plants on a regular basis in order to keep well shaped.

GREEN THUMB
Editorial Staff

NOW IS THE TIME

TO FEED bird of paradise. Cut out dead growth from clumps to improve appearance.

TO PLANT bulbs for spring blooms—daffodils, narcissus, ranunculus, anemones, scillas, callas, tulips, and hyacinths.

TO PRUNE and shape holly and pyracantha when cutting berries for holiday decorations.

TO APPLY dormant spray in December to control pests and disease next year; to use snail and slug bait regularly.

TO ENRICH your soil, prepare now for bare-root planting in late December and January.

HERBS
John Noble

NOW IS THE TIME

TO DIG and amend the ground around perennial herbs and winter flowering annual beds.

TO PLANT garlic, calendula, borage, chickweed, sage, thyme, and rosemary.

TO ADD native herbs to your landscape. Include the native sages, yerba santa, yerba mansa, yucca, mugwort, ceanothus, and elderberry.

TO HARVEST your culinary herbs: bay, basil, rosemary, thyme, lemongrass, oregano, and sage.

TO USE them fresh in preparing gourmet Thanksgiving treats.

TO MAKE dry herbal bouquets and wreaths, or preserve them fresh in herbal oils and vinaigrettes. They make delightful and consumable holiday gifts.

IRIS
San Diego/Imperial Counties Iris Society

NOW IS THE TIME

TO CLEAN beds of dead leaves and weeds; aphids winter-over in debris-filled areas.

TO SPRAY for aphids or give a light feeding of a systemic to control all sucking plant pests.

TO MAKE a final planting of bearded types, spurias, Louisianas, and Siberians.

TO PLANT bulbous type iris—Dutch, English, and Spanish for spring bloom.

TO MOVE and replant Pacific Coast natives in late December when the little white roots are showing. Water well until they are established.

NATIVE PLANTS
Jeanine De Hart

NOW IS THE TIME

TO ENJOY the fact that you bought all those wonderful natives at the various plant sales around town and got them planted in the cooler fall weather. You will have a wonderful display next spring.

TO SOW wildflower seed for early spring growth and bloom. To plant also any natives that are not yet in the ground. Dig the hole twice as deep and twice as wide (no matter what those other people say). Mix a good potting mix half and half with the native soil and back fill. Your plants will be off to a healthy start. Natives grow their roots during fall and winter and their tops in spring. Do not worry if you see no top growth until then! Always water deeply and well after planting. This will help settle the dirt around the roots so as not to leave air pockets that would cause the roots to dry out rapidly.

TO WATER deeply, but not too often, in order to encourage good deep root growth. Remember that what you are trying to attain is a plant that will be able to survive on its own in a few years.

TO MULCH your flower beds in order to conserve moisture, keep the roots cool, and discourage weeds.

TO FERTILIZE those natives you planted last year. One half the recommended dose seems about right. Never fertilize newly planted natives. That will stimulate top growth with no roots to support them.

TO CHECK for rain damage after heavy rains. If there are areas that do not drain well, plant some of the moisture-loving natives. A few suggestions are *Mimulus guttatus, Anemopsis, Ribes speciosa,* and other moisture lovers. Never plant *Fremontodendron*, *Ceanothus, Dendromecon*, *Arctostaphylos,* or *Trichostema* in areas where the drainage is less than perfect.

TO CUT BACK Matilija poppy. If you cut the growth to the ground, the bloom will be better next year as it blooms on new canes. After a couple of weeks dig up some of the orange roots that are about as big around as a pencil and about 4″ long. Keep evenly moist in a pot and in a shaded area. You will have another plant in a few months. Seed growing is possible, but not practical as it takes six to seven years to get blooms this way.

ORCHIDS
Charles Fouquette

NOW IS THE TIME

TO FEED a dilute solution of 30-10-10 fertilizer to intergenetic *Oncidium* hybrids, *Brassidium*, *Miltonia* if they are planted in bark. If they are grown in any other medium, feed a solution of 18-18-18. (The numbers reflect a guideline, not hard and fast numbers.)

TO FEED *Cymbidium* a 30-20-20 fertilizer. Stake new spikes—do not rotate plants. Protect buds and flowers from hail, rain, or sun damage.

TO REPOT *Cattleya* if new growth is outside of the pot

and the plant is in active growth. (Otherwise, wait until spring.) Feed an 18-18-18 fertilizer, or similar, during the winter and only every third watering.

TO CLEAN up old leaves, flowers, and other "trash" in growing areas. Remove shade cloth to give as much light as possible to the common growing areas. Clean the swamp cooler; drain the water out of the bottom; protect the motor by wrapping it with a plastic trash bag after you have oiled it and checked the belts and cords.

TO CLEAN humidity spray nozzles. Remove nozzles from feed line, loosen the brass parts and take apart. Soak these parts in a glass container with a solution of ten parts water to one part swimming pool acid (*e.g.*, phosphoric, muriatic), using protective gloves and goggles. Or use pure vinegar, which works well but is slower. Through the glass container you will see when the parts are clean; rinse them with clear water and reinstall, after flushing the feed lines.

TO CHECK the heater fittings, pilot light, flues, and vents. Check that the temperature sensors and activators are set at their HI-LO settings. You must have a fresh inlet somewhere in the hothouse, for AIR. You need clean air for combustion in the heating chamber and to replace the air burned in combustion going up the flue to the outside of the hothouse. If you don't provide a clean air intake, you will have poor and unclean combustion and ethylene gas in the hothouse killing flowers.

TO LET deciduous *Dendrobium* go dormant. Stop feeding when leaves start to drop. Water just enough to maintain root moisture. (Start to fertilize and water normally next spring when buds have swollen and are starting to develop and plant is starting active growth.)

TO HAVE *Phalaenopsis* be well on their way in the flower initiation mode at this time. Increase light to about 1500 foot-candles by any means—shade cloth removal, etc. Try to duplicate the weather in the areas where phals are native (at this time of year the temperatures drop and it is very clear, cloudless, and relatively dry). You lowered the night temperature through October to 52-55 degrees while fertilizing with dilute solutions of 30-20-20 every other watering. In November, maintain the high light and increase the night temperature to 62-65 degrees (your target minimum temperature). The first week, water with clear water to flush all salts that may remain. The next three weeks, water with a solution of epsom salts, mixed 4 lbs. in 5 gals. water, applied through a Hozon proportioner. This gives the plants the magnesium sulfate they need for colorful flowers. The first week of December, flush again with clear water. The next three weeks, use a high phosphorus fertilizer to help flower production and plant turgidity. By January, you should be back to average care and fertilization. Try to maintain the high light until the temperatures get warmer, then drop the light to 1000± foot-candles until next year. Maintain air movement at all times.

ROSES

Marianne Truby

NOW IS THE TIME

TO CHECK your rose garden for intruding roots from trees and shrubs that have been robbing your plants of water and nutrients. Take a shovel and go around each of your bushes and sever any that have moved into your beds.

TO PREPARE list of replacement and/or new varieties you wish to purchase from lists of incoming bareroots available from mail order sources and your local nurseries. If you have limited space, you may wish to put off purchasing newly introduced varieties until they have been grown in your locale.

TO ENJOY fall blooms that are frequently outstanding depending on weather conditions.

TO REDUCE amount of water but do not allow bushes to become too dry if fall rains do not occur.

TO REMOVE bushes no longer producing and prepare new planting holes by adding amendments and superphosphate to existing soil to give bareroots a good growing medium.

TO PRUNE floribundas in late December but delay pruning hybrid teas until buds begin to swell in January or early February. Consult rosarians in your locale for best date.

TO CLEAN up entire rose bed and dormant spray once before pruning and again after pruning before buds leaf out.

TO PREPARE for pruning by checking your equipment. Proper equipment, clean and sharp, will make the job easier. Don't forget the gloves and knee pads.

VEGETABLES

Vincent Lazaneo, Hort. Advisor, UC Coop Extension

NOW IS THE TIME

TO REMOVE and compost warm-season vegetables to prevent pests and diseases from overwintering on them.

TO CONTINUE planting cool-season vegetables which will not be subject to frost injury.

TO PLANT seeds of short-day onions, such as 'Grano', 'Granex', or 'Crystal Wax', and garlic cloves in November for bulbs next summer.

TO PLANT dormant crowns of artichoke, asparagus, and rhubarb. To avoid crown rot of rhubarb, plant crowns in containers filled with porous potting soil and transplant into garden where drainage is good after several leaves have developed.

VEGETABLES, ANNUALS

from UC Cooperative Extension Publications

NOW IS ONE OF THE BETTER TIMES IN FROST-FREE AREAS

TO PUT IN TRANSPLANTS OF: broccoli, cabbage, and cauliflower — California natives, cineraria,

CONTINUED

columbine, fairy primrose (*Primula malacoides*), garden stock (*Matthiola incana)*, hollyhock, Iceland poppy, ornamental kale, pansy, pink sand verbena, pot marigold (*Calendula*), snapdragon, and viola.

TO PUT IN SEEDS OF: beets, carrots, chard, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, onion (green and dry), parsnips, spinach, and turnips — baby blue eyes, California natives, candytuft, Chinese forget-me-not *(Cynoglossum amabile*), forget-me-not (*Myosotis sylvatica*), lupine, sweet alyssum (*Lobularia maritima*), spring flowering sweet pea, and Virginia stock (*Malcolmia maritima*).

SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY

NOW is the time to join! Learn how easy and fun it is to grow orchids. Meet the experts through society activities including lectures, tours, open houses, and classes.

The society meets the first Tuesday of every month at Casa del Prado in Balboa Park. Cultural classes start at 6:30 p.m. in the library, followed by the regular meeting at 7:30 p.m. in room 101. Refreshments, orchid display, and an orchid raffle follow the meeting.

All this and a great monthly newsletter for only $10.00 (single membership) or $12.50 (dual membership) per year. Don't delay, make your check out today to the SDCOS and mail to:

Vivian Follmer
SDCOS Membership
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(858) 538-6187

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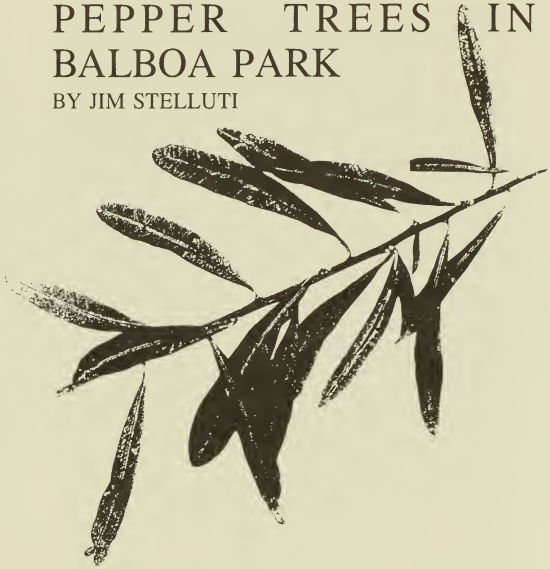
A GROUP OF AGED PEPPER TREES IN BALBOA PARK

BY JIM STELLUTI



IN A SECLUDED, yet not remote, spot between the bowling lawn and the northwest corner of the Cabrillo Bridge (Laurel Street) is a group of *Schinus polygamus* trees. They have delicate small leaves, purple pepper seeds, and a thorn at the tips of branches. These trees fell over and continued to grow, with trunks gnarled and twisted with age.

Thank you park caretakers for keeping these artistic and unusual trees.

Jim Stelluti photographer and garden consultant. 619/298-7641.

A LONG TRADITION LED TO GARDENS 2000

BY LUCY WARREN

AS I READ THE EARLY *California Garden* issues beginning from 1909, their outstanding message is the enthusiasm of San Diegans for plants, gardens, and gardening. It is a worthy heritage. Alonzo Horton enhanced his sales of lots in New Town by quickly putting in a demonstration garden. Horticulturists have provided the depth and color defining the landscapes of San Diego: Alfred Robinson, Kate Sessions, the Kimballs of National City, early nurserymen who recognized our remarkable climate, and so many more over the years. Generous by nature, these leaders wanted to share the vision with the general populace, to excite people about plants and gardening. Garden shows were a citywide event.

Gardening in Southern California definitely is different from the rest of the country. And, while we can't successfully grow some old standbys, as I host visitors and speak with horticulturists nationwide, my joy is constantly refreshed as they remind me of the wonderful plant palette we are given. Not only is California unique in its number and diversity of native plants, but we also are blessed with a climate that is amenable to thousands more.

When Westward Expo's Lawrence Bame approached the San Diego Horticultural Society board in the spring/summer of 1998 concerning involvement in the Spring Home/Garden Show at the Del Mar Fairgrounds, numerous reservations were expressed. The loudest still echoes, "But, there are no gardens in the Spring Home/Garden Show!" And that was precisely the point. The promoter wanted a true garden show but needed help to make it happen.

We dreamers knew it would be a lot of work, but also that nothing would more express gardeners' enthusiasm to other potential gardeners in San Diego than a focused garden event. The board was asked to provide input, and, indeed, it did.

First, every gardening organization in San Diego County would be invited to participate at no charge. (Typically vendors rent booths for show events for hundreds to thousands of dollars.) To make it worthwhile for these groups, all were encouraged to sell plants, have demonstrations, sell memberships, and generally make the public aware that they exist. Nothing turns people into gardeners and plant enthusiasts more than successfully having a plant grow, bloom, fruit. A single plant in a four-inch pot has been known to turn a non-gardener into a plant fanatic!

Second, there had to be gardens. Not just a spot of lawn and a few seasonal plants, but real gardens that would excite people about plants, challenge their imaginations; different types of gardens appealing to a variety of people giving them ideas for their own gardens.

We envisioned not only key nurseries participating, but also the inspiration of leading landscape architects

and designers. What if these highly creative and imaginative people could design the garden of their dreams to share with others . . . their own fantasy gardens.

There has been a groundswell of interest in gardening gathering force for nearly a decade. A favorable economic climate has enabled potential gardeners to become more creative and given them the courage and resources to develop the home gardens of their dreams.

Certainly San Diego has never lacked for plant lovers. Garden clubs and plant societies abound. We have one of the strongest and most effective Master Gardener programs in California, probably in the country. *California Garden* has been educating gardeners for over ninety years. But plant groups became extremely specialized. Energies were focused yet scattered. The spring show could be a forum for the entire green industry—contractors, landscape architects, designers, nurserymen, plant specialists and generalists, alike.

And, naturally, there would be a great program of speakers on gardening topics, leaders in their own areas of expertise, to inspire and excite people.

I was asked to act as liaison to bring the dreams of the San Diego Horticultural Society and the show promoter in line. Like many projects, there were times when, if I had known what I was in for, I would have thought twice—but the concept was so strong that the project had a life of its own.

In 1999 we tilled the community soil and planted the seed.

Countless hours were spent trying to locate as many gardening groups as possible to share the vision. It required commitment, three days of volunteers' time, plus preparation. Of over one hundred groups located, twenty participated. Even with the long hours and the worst weather the show had encountered in the decade, everyone had fun!

The parking lot in front of the Bing Crosby building at the fairgrounds was transformed into beautiful gardens.

The synergy of everyone working together to create a show was thrilling. The public was delighted and shared the enthusiasm. They learned from the Master Gardeners, the speakers, and especially from the enthusiasts representing San Diego's gardening and horticulture groups. Their appetite for buying the plants they were learning about was insatiable.

Glowing with the outstanding reception in the first year, we were on our way to creating a full blown garden show.

Gardens 2000, held the weekend of April 7-9, took the display gardens indoors where they could be dramatically lit. The whole year between the shows involved contacting potential garden creators, convincing them to take a chance and to use their imaginations to create their own special gardens. Real or fantasy, the garden was to stimulate people's imaginations and to satisfy the creators. These outstanding gardens were evaluated by two teams of judges for horticultural and design merits.

On other fronts, we worked to include additional garden clubs and plant societies. Twenty-five energetic groups shared the spotlight, sold plants and memberships, and educated the public.

Efforts went into the San Diego Horticultural Society's first-ever preview-gala. A gourmet buffet greeted guests who were first to recognize garden creators with the awards for their efforts. Peter Jensen was master of ceremonies at the event that also honored Del Mar Fair's Edgar Engert as "Horticulturist of the Year".

The evening was absolutely magical as serious plant enthusiasts met, chatted, and strolled through Bing Crosby Hall, enjoying sixteen unique and imaginative gardens, each a winner!

We hope that the interest and participation in this event will grow, for we firmly believe that San Diego deserves a garden show that rivals San Francisco, Atlanta, and even the revered Philadelphia Flower Show. We learned from Philadelphia's Garden Designer, Ed Lindeman, that their shows are planned three years in advance and include the participation of over four thousand volunteers! It is a full community event in which everyone takes pride.

We hope that plant enthusiasts in San Diego will embrace the spring show and participate to make it an event we are proud of and look forward to each year. Each of us has a talent to contribute.

Its rippling effects are already being seen in the community. People are requesting interesting plants they saw at the show for their own gardens. The garden creators were so well received that they are booked for work well into the year, yet from what they learned with this show, they "can't wait to create the show garden next year."

We are already working on the show for 2001, *The Garden Masters*. The date has moved up to the first weekend in March. To volunteer, call Lucy Warren at 619-295-0342.□

Lucy Warren is a Master Gardener, free-lance writer, and a San Diego Horticultural Society board member.

A NEW SAGE CULTIVAR

FOR ALMOST SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS, the Santa Barbara Botanic Garden has been promoting the use of California native plants for gardens and landscapes. For thirty-five of those years, it has been selecting and introducing outstanding cultivars through its plant introduction program, and has released twenty-six to date.

Salvia leucophylla 'Amethyst Bluff', originally collected on the coastal bluffs at Point Sal in northern Santa Barbara County several years ago, is the latest

introduction. Although it starts out as a low-mounding shrub, 'Amethyst Bluff' eventually reaches 5 feet in height and continues to spread laterally. The Garden's oldest specimen (10 years) is now 18 feet across and still growing. What distinguishes this from other selections of purple sage are the vivid purple-pink flowers.

The colorful spring floral display, silvery foliage, habit, and drought tolerance make this sage a fine candidate for a large scale planting, particularly on sunny banks or slopes where it can sprawl freely and provide some erosion control. For gardeners eager to attract **hummingbirds** or who enjoy aromatic plants, this sage will satisfy both counts.

'Amethyst Bluff' is in production at Native Sons Wholesale Nursery in Arroyo Grande. The sale of this sage will generate royalties for the Garden that will be used to continue selecting the best California natives for ornamental use. For more information, contact Carol Bornstein, Director of Horticulture, at 805/682-4726, ext. 114, or cbornstein@sbbg.org.

The Santa Barbara Botanic Garden is a nonprofit, member supported organization dedicated to advancing the knowledge and understanding of biodiversity and conservation through an emphasis on California native plants.□

[An edited publicity release from Carol Bornstein.]

Book Reviews

REALLY SMALL GARDENS: A Practical Guide to Gardening in a Truly Small Space
Jill Billington
North Pomfret, Vt., Trafalgar Square, 1999, 192 pages, 243 color photos, 10″ x 8¾″, hardcover, $29.95

From Paris rooftops to Chinese courtyards to California patios, no space is too small to be landscaped effectively, and this book covers nearly all the possibilities. Its discussions of all the choices to be made in planning a scaled-down garden include a wealth of information applicable to creating a garden of any size. In this case, scaled down designs don't have to mean scaled back; some are indeed very simple and even stark, but many are lush with plants of all sizes.

Some mini-gardeners may be plant collectors whose main goal is the nurture of their horticultural pets, but the more common motivation is to design a garden to create a specific atmosphere within a limited space. The author begins with a thorough discussion of all the conditions to be considered, mainly exposure, and the various effects that a small garden can achieve. To plant for effect, the author recommends consideration of shape, texture, and color, both horizontally and vertically. Trees or tall shrubs with underplantings, raised beds, and containers provide a wealth of choices. Hiding views of neighbors (and vice versa) or framing distant views can be accomplished with screens, hedges, and "vertical gardening," while visual tricks with mirrors, wall paintings, and treillage will provide a sense of enlarged space.

Many photographic examples embellish the text, which includes much basic information on maintenance, irrigation, and control of insects and disease. A large sampling of small gardens, complete with plot plans and plant lists add substance to the author's discussion. This is followed by a "registry" of specific plant varieties suitable for small gardens with a color photo of each, followed by several lists of plant recommendations according to shape, color, size, and purpose. Also included is a sizeable collection of garden designs for every type of exposure, condition, and purpose. Finally there is a chapter on the practicalities of garden design.

Reviewed by Marge Howard-Jones

THE GARDEN; A History in Landscape and Art
Filippo Pizzoni
New York, Rizzoli International Publication, 1999, 264 pages, 325 color photos, 125 b&w photos or illustrations, 9¾″ x 11½″, hardcover, $50

A coffee table treasure, this volume could keep garden lovers indoors for many a rainy afternoon, discovering the roots of their addiction in history, architecture, and philosophy. The author, an Italian landscape architect specializing in restoration of historic gardens, begins with the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, when Islamic influences met medieval agricultural practices. Proceeding through the centuries to follow, he explores Renaissance focus on replicating nature in the garden and the following centuries of gardening as an expression of both power and theater.

These are all fascinating concepts, which he describes lucidly and with great simplicity. His text is enhanced with beautiful copies of early manuscripts, paintings, prints, and garden designs. He traces the exchange of cultural influences, from Italy to France, then to England that led to the popularization of "English gardens" in Germany, Russia, and Holland. As the narrative approaches the nineteenth century, the reader recognizes the trend toward smaller and more natural landscapes as well as the influences from Scandinavia and the Western Hemisphere. Color photos, whose captions don't always seem to match the subject, are still relevant to the accompanying text and add much to the beauty of this book.

Reviewed by Marge Howard-Jones

SUCCULENTS: the New Illustrated Dictionary
Maurizio Sajeva and Mariangela Costanzo
Portland, Timber Press, 2000, 234 pages, 1,222 color photos, 8½″ x 11″, hardcover, $49.95

These same authors published *Succulents: the Illustrated Dictionary* in 1994. This second volume includes nine hundred species not included in the first one. The excellent color photos include the genus-species and author, the family, a brief description, and where it is found. Often there is more than one photo of a species, showing the detail of the flower, the entire plant, and/or the plant in its native habitat.

One interesting feature is the inclusion of the CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) status for those plants included in a CITES appendix. A list of succulent plants included

in the CITES appendices follows the general introduction. The CITES appendices include thirteen families. The largest number on this list belongs to the cactus family. The thirty-seven families that are included in this volume do not include Cactaceae, but do include a few genus-species that I do not usually think of as being succulent even though they are sometimes included in books on succulents: *Tradescantia zebrina*, *Cussonia paniculata*, *Bursera fagaroides*, and *Chorisia speciosa*.

Reviewed by R. Cox

100 ORCHIDS FOR THE AMERICAN GARDENER
Elvin McDonald
New York, Workman Publishing, 1998, 247 pages, 100 color photos, 10″ x 5″, softcover, $17.95

You may have always had the desire to grow your very own orchid plants. I assume you may have become infected with this bug that creates "Orchid Fever." If this is not so, you as a beginner should be most interested in the publishing of this outstanding little book.

This book is easy reading. It is very clearly written. Printed in a good large, clear type. There are more than one hundred very beautifully reproduced color photos.

Mr. McDonald's text presents a short sweet history of orchid culture. The many different genera that he writes about are wonderful examples of orchids that are collected from all parts of the world. He has ten necessary tips for growing any of the genera that he writes about.

Having this lovely book available to help with the growing techniques that orchids require, you, too, will soon be blooming these wonderful orchid plants. Even advanced hobbyists will be enlightened by the new and simple methods he uses in the growing and propagation of orchids. But the author's intent, it seems to me, is that it is for beginners, and I feel that he has some wonderful helpful information that will truly help them.

Reviewed by Ardell O. Marlin

THE GARDEN FLOOR: From Gravel Gardens to Camomile Lawns
Nigel Colborn
North Pomfret, Vt., Trafalgar Square Publishing, 2000, 128 pages, 85 color photos, 60 color illustrations, 9″ x 10″, hardcover, $29.95

The title says it all, but the author adds his own little twist at the beginning by pointing out that a patio, deck, or other-than-grass surface offers a place for a chair or table where one may relax while not mowing the lawn! He then goes on to relate how he saw the light and converted his lawn-dominated garden to a more interesting mixture of patio, path, and smaller grassy area, learning along the way how to design a garden whose various elements are in scale and pleasing from many viewpoints. This is the message he extends to the reader as he presents a broad range of ways to plant or pave a garden to make the underfoot view the highlight of the garden.

Beginning with brick, stone, and concrete, he illustrates patterns and combinations of materials that could be the focal point of a garden. There are numerous "how-to" pages, including one on rock and pebble mosaics. Moving on to plants and ground cover, his illustration of a camomile and thyme area, rich in color, could be the start of something big in our area. If that is not complicated enough, there is also a section on planting and maintaining a knot garden, or another that suggests pouring out buckets of glass beads to make an exotic base for container plants.

The color photos accompanying the text are quite relevant and full of good detail. Included at the back of the book is a glossary of terms and a list of suppliers and useful addresses.

Reviewed by Marge Howard-Jones

Smith & Hawken GARDEN STRUCTURES
Linda Joan Smith
New York, Workman Publishing, 2000, 246 pages, 300+ color photos, 10″ x 10″, hardcover, $35

From arbors and arches, through gates and greenhouses to paths, patios, and potting sheds, this beautifully illustrated book is full of ideas for adding structural accents to the garden.

Practical items, such as fences and potting sheds are shown in a wide variety of designs and materials; in the case of the former, the author includes strategies for discouraging visiting deer. Nearly every section contains specific step-by-step directions for such things as building a simple gate, or a dry stone wall, or forming concrete stepping stones. An intriguing collection of materials for supporting climbing plants suggests the use of long branches and twigs lashed together, or ropes looped between posts, or any of many established treillage patterns. All are shown in detail.

More purely ornamental elements are pictured in a gate formed by a sunburst design of crisscrossed shovels and hoes. Crisply pruned hedges provide a strong design theme, as do espaliered trees and topiary forms. Aesthetics are very much in the forefront of the author's presentation of patio and terrace ideas, with a wide variety of materials used in many decorative ways.

The color photos chosen to illustrate the text are rich with ideas for hundreds of garden construction projects, and reading in these pages about the history of some of these "traditional" garden forms will add even more to their appeal.

Reviewed by Marge Howard-Jones

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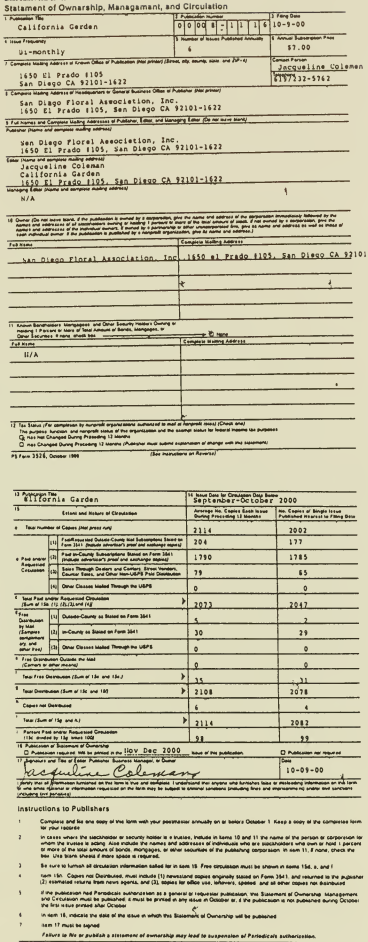

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17 Signature and Title of Editor, Publisher, Business Manager, or Owner: Jacqueline Coleman — Date: 10-09-00
I certify that all information furnished on this form is true and complete. I understand that anyone who furnishes false or misleading information on this form or who omits material or information requested on the form may be subject to criminal sanctions (including fines and imprisonment) and/or civil sanctions (including fines and penalties).

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October 16
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CLASSIC GARDENS
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Pres: Mrs. Frank Rockwell 435-1631
4th Thu - 9:30 am, Coronado Library

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Pres: Barbara Watzke 760-749-5384
2nd Tue - 12:30 pm, Valley Center Com. Hall

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Meetings Sep through Jun ONLY

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Co-Pres: Bruce Dennett 760-723-8519

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2nd Mon - 9:30 am, 4975 Memorial Drive,
La Mesa

LA JOLLA GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Presidential Board
3rd Tue - 1:30 pm, L.J.Lutheran Church

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3rd Mon - 10:30 am, Home of Members

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Pres: Nell McChesney 760-599-4815
3rd Sat - 1:00 pm, MiraCosta Community
College, Student Center Bldg (upstairs)

MISSION HILLS GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Fausto Palafox 295-2808
4th Wed - 6:30 pm
Call for meeting information.

POINT LOMA GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Margaret Cook 223-0253
2nd Wed - 10:00 am, Masonic Hall
1711 Sunset Cliffs Blvd

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RANCHO SANTA FE GARDEN CLUB
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Pres: Joyce Zwemke 287-3424
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SAN DIEGUITO GARDEN CLUB
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4th Wed - 9:30 am, Quail Bot. Gardens

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Pres: Pat Miller 858-459-2039
4th Thu - 10:00 am, Torrey Pines Christian
Church, LJ

THE VISTA GARDEN CLUB
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1st Fri - 12:00 pm, Vista Senior Center

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ICHIYO SCHOOL OF IKEBANA
SAN DIEGO CHAPTER
Pres: Haruko Crawford 660-2046

IKEBANA INTERNATIONAL CHAPTER 119
Pres: James H. Ard 858-274-6337
4th Wed - 10:00 am, Casa del Prado

IKENOBO CHAPTER OF SAN DIEGO
Pres: Mrs. Charles Oehler 858-278-5689

OHARA SCHOOL OF IKEBANA
LA JOLLA CHAPTER
2nd Tues - 10:00 am 858-672-7850

OHARA SCHOOL OF IKEBANA
SAN DIEGO CHAPTER

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SOGETSU SCHOOL OF IKEBANA
SAN DIEGO BRANCH
Director: Ronald Searfoss 858-459-5961
SOGETSU SCHOOL OF IKEBANA
Master Instructor: Sumiko Lahey 429-6198

PLANT SOCIETIES:

AFRICAN VIOLET
CARLSBAD AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY
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AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY
Pres: Doris Smith 222-1294
2nd Tue - 10:30 am, Home of Members
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AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY
Pres: Michael Ludwig 262-7535
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Quail Gardens
MARGARET LEE BRANCH
AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY
Pres: Michael Ludwig 262-7535
Last Sat - 10:30 am, Home of Members

BONSAI
HON NON BO ASSOCIATION
Pres. Lit Phan
1st Sun every other month (begin Feb) 10:30 am, Casa del Prado
SAN DIEGO BONSAI CLUB, INC.
Information Telephone 699-8776
2nd Sun - 10:30 am, Casa del Prado
Beginning & intermediate classes at 9:00 am before meeting

BROMELIAD
BROMELIAD STUDY GROUP OF BALBOA PARK
Pres: Robert Vitacco 469-3539
2nd Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado
SAN DIEGO BROMELIAD SOCIETY
Pres: Richard Coorsey 461-2950
4th Wed - 7:00 pm, Casa del Prado
Nov & Dec ONLY, 3rd Wed
NORTH COUNTY BROMELIAD SOCIETY
Pres: Margaret Case 760-721-8422
4th Sun - 1:00 pm, Ecke Building
Quail Gardens

CACTUS & SUCCULENT
PALOMAR CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY
4th Sat - 12:45 pm, Joslyn Sr Ctr, Escondido
SAN DIEGO CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY
Pres: Tom Demerritt 858-270-5544
2nd Sat - 1:00 pm, Casa del Prado

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SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY
Pres: Dean Turney 760-942-1919
3rd Wed - 7:00 pm, Casa del Prado
Meetings Nov through Apr ONLY

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SAN DIEGO COUNTY DAHLIA SOCIETY
Pres: David J. Tooley 858-672-2593
4th Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

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SOUTHWEST HEMEROCALLIS SOCIETY
Contact: Kathy Payne 760-789-5790
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Quail Gardens

EPIPHYLLUM
SAN DIEGO EPIPHYLLUM SOCIETY
Pres: Margaret Pethley 491-9495
2nd Wed - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

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Pres: Bob Halley 858-272-1019
3rd Thu - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

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CALIFORNIA RARE FRUIT GROWERS
Pres: Jose Gallego 697-4417
4th Thu - 7:00 pm, Casa del Prado
Nov & Dec ONLY, 3rd Thu

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SAN DIEGO FUCHSIA AND SHADE PLANT SOCIETY
Pres: Richard Hubbell 443-3706
2nd Mon - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

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SAN DIEGO GERANIUM SOCIETY
Pres: Don Vigneault 858-581-1979
2nd Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

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THE HERB CLUB
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2nd Thu - 7:00 pm, Call for location

IRIS
SAN DIEGO/IMPERIAL COUNTIES IRIS SOCIETY
Pres: Steven Rocha 760-788-1423
E-mail: srocha@pacbell.net
2nd Sun - 1:00 pm - Jan/Mar/May
Jun/Aug/Nov - Joslyn Sr Ctr, 18402 West Bernardo Drive, Rancho Bernardo
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CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
SAN DIEGO CHAPTER
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3rd Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado
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4th Mon - 2:00 pm - Rancho Bernardo Library (new), 2nd floor

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SAN DIEGO COUNTY CYMBIDIUM SOCIETY
A BRANCH OF THE CYMBIDIUM SOCIETY OF AMERICA, INC.
Pres. Jerald Spencer 267-1670
3rd Wed - 7:00 pm, Carlsbad Woman's Club
SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY
Pres. Gary Pierwola 426-9108
E-mail: keikiman@aol.com
1st Tues - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

ORGANIC
BONITA ORGANIC GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Bernadette Mingus 858-278-4688
4th Tue - 7:00 pm, Bonita Valley Baptist Church

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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PLUMERIA SOCIETY
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4th Sun - 1:00 pm, Casa del Prado, Room 104

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EAST COUNTY ROSE SOCIETY
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1st Sun - 2:00 pm, Gardens of Members
SAN DIEGO ROSE SOCIETY
Pres: Laura Berend&Steve Marvin 235-0004
3rd Mon - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado
Jan/Feb - 4th Mon

TREES
PEOPLE FOR TREES
Library 234-TREE
FAX 687-0151

WATER GARDEN
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AFFILIATES:

Send changes to: Lynn Beyerle, Affiliates Editor, *California Garden*, 1650 El Prado #105, San Diego CA 92101-1622. Call 619-232-5762.

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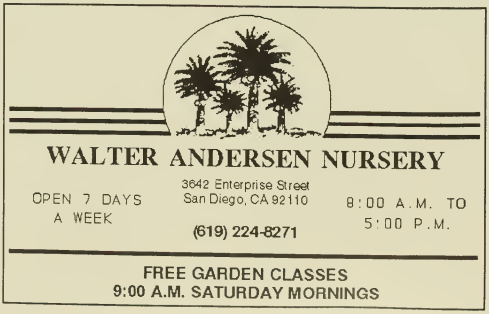

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Compiled by J. Coleman

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